

ON THE WHITE ASH OF SOUTHERN NEW SOUTH WALES.

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EUCALYPTUS FRAXINOIDES, sp.n.

(Plate XIX.)

A tall tree.

Bark.—Belongs to the smooth-barked group. Outer layer falling off in ribbons; the bark blotched, reminding one somewhat of a Spotted Gum (*E. maculata*) as regards its blotches, and *E. viminalis* (Ribbon Gum) as regards the stripping of the outer bark.

Timber.—Pale coloured, light in weight and colour, fissile. Makes handsome bed-room furniture, and may be substituted for American Ash. Is used for snow-shoes in the Kiandra district. It is used in the Bombala district for lining instead of pine; also for panels and sash-work, as well as casks and butter kegs. Because of its resemblance to American Ash it goes under the name of White Ash; it also goes under the name of Mountain Ash, a name which, however, should be reserved for *E. Sieberiana*. In allusion to the resemblance of the timber to Ash, we propose the name *fraxinoides* for this species.

Sucker leaves.—Alternate, varying from bluntly lanceolate to almost linear-lanceolate; slightly falcate; twigs very glaucous.

Peduncles.—Flattened.

Buds.—Ovoid when young; as growth proceeds the operculum more or less pointed at the top, and thus assuming a somewhat conical shape; up to 7 or 8 in the umbel.

Stamens.—Inflexed in bud. The stamens in the young bud much resemble those of *E. stricta* as figured in *Eucalyptographia*.

Anthers.—Reniform, with a very large gland at the top (in a very young state).

Fruit.—Shining, nearly globular; usually $\frac{7}{16}$ in. in diameter or a little less; urceolate in young fruit, the neck being almost lost in the mature fruit. The rim sharp. The valves usually five and very depressed.

Range.—On high mountain ranges of the extreme southern part of New South Wales. Herbarium specimens collected by W. Bäuerlen and the authors on Tantawanglo Mountain (3,900 feet), near Cathcart.

Affinity.—The affinity of this species is closest with *E. stricta*. It differs conspicuously from the latter in being a large tree, in the shape of the fruits, and in the venation of the leaves.

The fruits are sometimes not very dissimilar in shape to those of *E. maculata* and the small form of *E. corymbosa*, but the White Ash has no real affinity with either species, as it belongs to a different group entirely.

REFERENCE TO PLATE.

E. fraxinoides.

- Fig. 1.—Young twig, bearing buds.
 Fig. 2.—Mature leaf, showing venation.
 Fig. 3.—Portion of young branch (slightly enlarged), showing angular stem.
 Fig. 4.—Portion of young branch, more mature than Fig. 3, showing nearly terete stem.
 Fig. 5.—Portion of leaf, showing twisted petiole.
 Fig. 6.—Portion of flower-stalklet (enlarged).
 Figs. 7-8.—Fruit.
 Fig. 9.—Longitudinal } section of fruit.
 Fig. 10.—Transverse } section of fruit.